During the current financial year, out of BE 2009-10 allocation of Rs.820 crore, an amount of Rs. 129.83 crore has been released to State Governments under the Scheme. The modernization of State police forces is an ongoing process and the Central Government has been assisting the State Governments in their police modernization efforts.

CAG report has been followed-up with all State Governments to ensure immediate remedial action. Since February, 2009, a system of concurrent audit on quarterly basis has also been introduced to ensure effective utilization of the MPF Scheme.

Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill

513. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003 (GUJCOCA), passed by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly to deal with terrorism related incidents in the State has been refused President's assent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of amendment, if any, advised by Central Government in the GUJCOCA to Gujarat Government;

(d) whether similar provisions are incorporated in the Maharashtra namely, the Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act, 1999 (MACOCA); and

(e) if so, the reasons behind refusal to give assent to the GUJCOCA, 2003?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003 has been returned to Governor of Gujarat on 25.6.2009 together with President's message dated 24.6.2009 to the Legislature of Gujarat to reconsider it and (i) to delete Clause 16, (ii) to substitute 'may' for 'shall' after the words 'Special Court' occurring in Clause 20(2) and bring the proviso in line with the proviso to Section 43D (2) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2008, and (iii) to amend Clause 20(4) to bring it in conformity with Section 43 D (5) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2008.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The assent to the Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act, 1999 (The Maharashtra Act No. XXX of 1999) was given on 24th April, 1999 presumably in accordance with the then policy of the Government. Subsequently, there has been a change in the policy of the Central Government and the Central Government is of the opinion that all subsequent State Acts should be in line with the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2008, as approved by Parliament.

Central assistance to States in view of Naxal attacks

514. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naxal menace is increasing in the country day by day particularly recent Maoist attack at Lalgarh, West Bengal;

(b) the details of Naxalite incidents that occurred in the country during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the number of civilians and police personnel killed in these incidents and the details of the Central assistance provided to the State Government; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to curb such activities in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) State-wise statistics of naxal violence during 2006 to 2009 (June) is given in Statement (*See* below).

Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways. These include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Force (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination launching special intra-State and inter-state coordinated joint operations, assistance in community policing and civic actions and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

Statement

State-wise extent of naxalite violence

State	2006		2007		2008		2009 upto 30.6.2009 (30.6.2008)*	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	183	47	138	45	92	46	34(45)	10(26)
Bihar	107	45	135	67	164	73	118(88)	43(35)
Chhattisgarh	715	388	582	369	620	242	285(273)	148(106)
Jharkhand	310	124	482	157	484	207	364(234)	122(101)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M.P.	6	1	9	2	7	-	1(3)	-
Maharashtra	98	42	94	25	68	22	100(31)	57(9)
Orissa	44	9	67	17	103	101	162(61)	40(72)
Uttar Pradesh	11	5	9	3	4	-	4(1)	1(-)
West Bengal	23	17	32	6	35	26	56(26)	34(17)
Others	12	-	17	5	14	4	4(4)	-(2)
TOTAL :	1509	678	1565	696	1591	721	1128(766)	455(368)

*Figures in bracket show details of the corresponding period of 2008.

Pakistani nationals entering Indian Territory

515. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-Muslim Pakistani nationals who entered India, in the wake of Talibanisation of Swat and the other areas in NWRP province of Pakistan and the period for which they were issued visas by Indian authorities in Pakistan;

(b) their status at present in India, whether there visas have been extended; if so, to what extent; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on their upkeep in the country by respective State Government and the Central Government, separately and the steps taken by the Central Government for their safe return to their homes in Pakistan and the reaction of the Government of Pakistan in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Since 1.1.2009, 6135 visitor visas valid for 30-45 days have been issued to non-Muslim Pakistani nationals by the High Commission of India, Islamabad. However, it is not possible to determine the number of non-Muslim Pakistanis "who entered India in the wake of Talibanisation" of various areas in Pakistan as these Pakistani nationals have not mentioned the same in their visa application form while applying for visitor visa. Also no religious based data is maintained by the immigration authorities.

(b) Visitor visa is normally not extended. However, in exceptional circumstances, extension of visitor visa in respect of Pak nationals including non- Muslims is granted on merits of each case strictly according to the instructions issued by the Government from time to time.

(c) No expenditure is reported to have been incurred by the Central Government on such Pak nationals. Details of expenditure, if any, incurred by State Governments on this account is not centrally maintained.

Pakistani nationals coming to India on visitor visa are required to leave India within the validity period of their visa.